

Egyptian Youths and Economic Responsibility : Opportunities and Challenges A Field Study

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Abstract :

The main objective of this study is to know the attitudes of the Egyptian youths towards their economic responsibility and their planning of their practical future in order to encounter the challenges of the global capitalist system and its impact on the available opportunities in the labor market. The study aims at identifying the attitudes of the youths towards planning their practical future, revealing the types of the best "Self-employment", and identifying the new labor market mechanisms available to them. It also aims at identifying the kinds of micro enterprises they prefer, and detecting the obstacles which encounter them. The study tried to provide a futuristic vision to implement "micro-Enterprises". The study is based on the social survey method applied to a sample of 142 students from eleven governmental universities representing the rural sector and the urban one in the Egyptian society. The study also uses the comparative method in displaying and analyzing the data according to the class differences and the rural/urban differences using SPSS. The data were

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collected using a questionnaire, an attitudes scale and group interviews. In explaining their findings, the study depends on the "world system" perspective and the "human capital". The field study has disclosed two dimensions responsible either for encouraging the youth into the labor market or preventing them from undertaking their economic responsibility; the available opportunities, and the challenges and risks. The findings show the young people's awareness of the free labor market mechanisms. In addition, the findings show the young people's choice of two types of enterprises; a national productive type and a western consumptive one.

Keywords: Egyptian Youth, Economic Responsibility, Opportunities, Challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Of the 180 million inhabitants of the eight Arab Mediterranean Countries (AMCs: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), nearly 70 million (40%) are between the ages of 15 and 34. Of these, 15% of the males and 47% of the females, equal to some 20 million people (three quarters of them, young women), are neither in the educational system nor in the job market (Sudan, 2006). Another five million are unemployed, the vast majority seeking their first job. Two thirds of the remaining 45 million young Mediterranean Arabs scrape by with informal jobs at subsistence wages (the minimum wage tends to act as a salary cap for the informal sector and ranges from 102 Euros a month in

Egypt to 256 Euros a month in Lebanon) with no type of social security coverage or prospects for improvement. Over the next ten years, through 2020, at least 30 million more young people will join the workforce as a result of growth in the working- age population (Martin, 2009: 229, Nissanke and Thorbecke, 2010: 797).

The increasing rates of unemployment the Arab world represents the weakness of the governmental administration and its inability to guarantee the employment of labor force whether at the government, public sector or its economic entities or the private sector and the family-based businesses. Governmental administration also failed to follow economic policies which motivate progress and development. Some Arab governments, on top of them Egypt, attributes the fragility of their economic performance and the increasing rates of unemployment to the increasing population and the augmented labor force, although the increase of the labor force in these countries is moderate and even less than their counterpart countries which have the same category rating in the international reports of the World Bank and human development (Seraj AL-Din, 2006: 134). This is stressed by the total number of the world labor force which reached 4.991.468 in 2009 with a change ratio of 19.7% compared to 1998. The total population in the work age in the Middle East reached 136.346 thousand in 2008 with a change ratio of 38.4% compared to 1998. Compared to the Arab world, we find that the total population in the work age reached 228.453 with a change ratio of 34.3% compared to 1998. (ILO, 2009 & Middle East Youth Initiative, 2009) Compared to

the percent of young men in the labor force, we find that it reached 23.6% for the age group from 15 to 24 years in the Arab world. (ILO, 2009, ALO, 2009, AHDR, 2009, Abd Mawlah, 2009)

Compared to the Egyptian situation, we find that the rates of unemployment at the age group from 14 to 24 years reached 25.8 for both sexes. They are 37.24% for females and 18.4% for males. These rates are recorded from the grand total of the labor force of the Egyptian society. The rate of unemployment at the age group from 15 to 24 years reached 60.30% compared to the total unemployment of the Egyptian society (ALO, 2009). Unemployment is one of the most significant challenges.

There are three main factors for each respective country which justify for the tendencies of the declining labor in the Arab world generally and Egypt specifically: ***First:*** the shrinkage of the public sector which employs more than one third of the labor force in the light of the structural reforms. ***Second:*** the limited role of the stagnant private sector, its low performance and fragile ability to create job opportunities. ***Third:*** the quality and type of education which does not concentrate on the required professional and technical abilities.

Hence, policies should be oriented to restructuring the educational system in order to fill in the skills gap and cope with the indicators of the labor market. (AHDR, 2009). The economic recession shall turn into a "social recession" crisis due to the lack of the unemployment subsidies system. The manager of the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2008) stressed that 80% of the world

population are deprived from social protection and this leads to the increasing feelings of oppression which, in turn, leads to social tensions and political instability in 156 countries which citizens suffer from the burdens of unemployment and exclusion from the shelter of social protection. In addition, there are 95 countries which already face the danger of instability. (ALO, 2009: 16)

Recently, the Egyptian society witnessed several sit-ins and demonstrations on the part of its various classes. They expressed their rejection of the economic policies adopted by the government to merge into the world economy. Because there is no official mechanism to grant subsidies to the unemployed by the state, unemployment means the deterioration of the unemployed to abject poverty. It also means the increasing percentage of caring for unsupported children on the part of the Egyptian families. This led to raising the rates of family tensions and conflicts on possessions and inherited properties in a manner that led to introducing types of societal and family violence which dismantled the traditional fabric of the Egyptian family. (Seraj El-Din, 2006: 133) This is asserted by the increasing rate of crimes in the Egyptian society which recorded 4.20 in 2008 compared to 3.34 in 2000. Murder, coerced theft and violence recorded the highest rates of felonies committed all over the country and they reached 56% of the total crimes. (Ministry of Interior of Egypt, 2008: 11)

The previous factors represent the challenges of the internal environment for young men. They are the outcome of the world capitalist system which produced many factors for the Egyptian youths (EHDR, 2010: 3) and the world

developing countries such as globalization of the economy, free trade and multinational companies which produced competitive standards that could not be realized by the lower classes and some middle classes; a matter which thwarts young men from getting a proper job opportunity which fulfills their needs as the study by the World Bank (2009) confirmed that.

The main objective of this study is to know the attitudes of the Egyptian youths towards their economic responsibility and their planning of their practical future in order to encounter the challenges of the global capitalist system and its impact on the available opportunities in the labor market. **The study has a set of sub-goals represented as follows:**

1. Identifying the attitudes of the youths towards planning their Practical future.
2. Revealing the types of the best "Self- employment" among youths.
3. Identifying the new labor market mechanisms available for youths.
4. Identifying the kinds of the preferred micro enterprises.
5. Detecting the obstacles which encounter youths in practicing free business
6. Providing a futuristic vision to implement "micro Enterprises".

METHODOLOGY

The current study is an empirical study which relied in its methodology on the social survey method and the comparative style. The data were collected using questionnaire, attitudes scale, and group interviews. SPSS were used for quantitative data analysis.

The fieldwork was conducted in eleven (11) Egyptian governmental universities. The field study and preparing the report lasted from January to August 2010. The sample consisted of 142 out of 1500 young men with a percent of 9.6%. The sample was limited to the male element only due to reasons related to the nature of the Egyptian society and its dominant masculine culture. Such culture throws the economic responsibility on the young men only because they are the basis in forming the family. In addition, the Arab and Egyptian labor market depends on the male element more than the female one. In addition, women are excluded from "free business" and they only work in the formal labor market either because they do not have "fixed assets" which enable them to set up a private business while they are young and because of the typical roles which young ladies followed and which made them affiliate to the males. The age of the study sample ranged between 20 and 25 years old, and this category stands for 12 million people in the Egyptian society. (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2006)

The rural sector has a percentage of 47.18% compared to 52.82% of the urban sector. The percentage of high social and economic standard recorded 28.88%, while the percentage of middle social and economic standard recorded 39.56% and the percentage of low social and economic standard recorded 31.69%.

FINDINGS

The field study has disclosed two dimensions responsible either for encouraging the youth into the labor market or preventing them from undertaking their economic responsibility; **the available opportunities, and the challenges and risks**. First, the dimension concerning the available opportunities tackles a social analysis of the study findings in light of the human capital dimensions including education, development of the self skills, scientific thought, labor opportunities and free economy with the policies of activating the labor market. The study then displays the variable of the youth economic responsibility and the mechanisms of structural adaptation in Egypt in light of the unequal economic relations between the centre countries and the edge countries and their influence on the labor market. As for the second dimension which is the challenges and risks, it displays the study findings in light of the (international and class) inequality statement which shows the shortage of policies in general and marginalizes their social dimension. In addition, this pivot discusses the absence of equal opportunities and social equality in distributing the loans of micro enterprises

among the categories and sectors of the study sample. Also, the findings review the cultural dimension of the economic responsibility re the absence of free work culture and training culture as for the Egyptian youth. In explaining its findings, the study depends on the "world system" perspective and the human capital.

1. The available opportunities

1.1. Education Quality

The indicators of Table (1) shows an increase in the percentage of the youth in the study sample according to their agreement on the convenience of education and its quality to the labor market as per the rural-urban differences. The percentage of agreement reached 60% as for the urban sector and 65.7% as for the rural sector. The difference between the study sample groups is clear in the social classification of the study sample as the "high" and "intermediate" economic standards are nearly the same recording percentages of 58.5% and 55.4% respectively, whereas the 'low' economic standard records 75.6%, a percentage regarded as the highest when compared with the other standards by significance level of 0.05. Such percentages emphasize the importance of education as one of the sources of human development and the most crucial of its findings in the human investment for the sake of joining the labor market. (Greiner and Flaschel, 2009: 175-176, United Nations, 2005)

For example, the survey by Krueger and Lindahl (2001) shows that there is strong evidence that education is positively correlated with income growth at the microeconomic level and the positive correlation seems to be quite robust.

Table 1: Differences significance of the young people's attitudes regarding the convenience of their academic study to the work they seek (Df = 1 & 2) (N = 142)

Degree of agreement	Rural - Urban Differences				x ²	Social Class						x ²
	Urban		Rural			Level of significance	High		Medium		Low	
	No	%	No	%	No		%	No	%	No	%	
Yes	45	60	44	65.7	0.3	24	58.5	31	55.4	34	75.6	0.05
No	30	40	23	34.3		17	41.5	25	44.6	11	24.4	
Total	75	100	76	100		41	100	56	100	45	100	

1.2. Developing the Self Abilities and Skills

The results of **Table (2)** emphasizes the agreement of the majority of the study sample on the importance of developing the self skills for the sake of integration in the labor market with a percentage of agreement recording 83.3% for the urban sector versus 100% for the rural sector. The economic standards recorded a percentage of 88.2% for the high standard, 88% for the intermediate standard and 100% for the low standard, a matter that emphasizes the young people's interest in investment (in the human capital) by means of developing man's self skills through training and learning.

Though training may also be conducted directly after formal education or while on the job, which are also important ways of accumulating human capital, the use of training and other policy measures to assist young people who do not have any form of employment or those without decent work. These measures are called active labor market policies or programmes Active labor market policies (Aita and Martin et al., 2008). The overall objective of ALMPs is to improve the employment chances, in addition to the earnings capabilities of individuals who are unemployed or out-of-the labor force through the use of public funds (O'Higgins, 2001).

Table 2: Differences significance among the youth according to the development of their skills as per the differences between the (rural- urban) and the Social Class (N = 53)

Degree of agreement	Rural - Urban Differences				x ² Level of significance	Social Class						x ² Level of significance
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	No	%	
Yes	25	83.3	23	100	0.2	15	88.2	22	88.2	11	100	0.1
No	5	16.7	0	0		2	11.8	3	12	0	0	
Total	30	100	23	100		17	100	25	100	11	100	

Table (3) shows the young people's orientations towards the priorities of the skills required for the labor market and which they have to acquire and perfect. These skills are defined as follows; command of a foreign language, use of computer and knowledge of computer

technologies and programming. It is worthy to mention that these three skills recorded high percentages respectively.

Table 3: Differences significance of the young people's attitudes regarding the skills required for labor market according to the (rural-urban) and the Social Class differences (DF = 1 & 2)

Skills required for work	Rural - Urban Differences				x ²	Social Class						x ²
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Level of significance	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Level of significance
Knowledge of computer	19	76	13	56.5	0.1	11	73.3	17	77.3	4	36.4	0.6
Knowledge of computer programs	14	56	19	39.1	0.1	8	53.3	11	50	4	36.4	0.04
Command of Foreign languages	18	72	22	95.2	0.03	12	80	18	81.8	10	90.9	0.03

The abovementioned percentages show how the technological skills are related to the class classification of the Egyptian society for two reasons; **first**, the association of cities with the world trade movement and the multinational companies. Thus, the international criteria for the labor market oblige the national communities to abide by such criteria and force the job seekers to commit to such criteria so that they can compete with their peers from other countries. The implications for global business practice, and potential transnational public policies (Hill and Rapp, 2009: 41). **Second**, the rural communities in Egypt are poor and have little resources for earning livings; accordingly, such communities driving population and labor away.

Work fields in such communities do not require more than the basics of the computer skills. It is worth mentioning that using such skills in the rural communities under the consumptive culture is considered one of the results of the world capitalism. (Awad, 2004: 65-66)

1.3. Scientific Thought

The study shows a general agreement of the study sample groups on the indicator of "the scientific though" and a decrease in the percentages of the indicator of the "fatal thought" in Table (4).

Table 4: Differences significance of the study sample according to the pattern of thinking about their future careers in accordance with the (rural-urban) differences and The Social class (DF = 1 & 2)

Pattern of thinking about the future career	Rural - Urban Differences				x ² Level of significance	Social class						x ² Level of significance
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	No	%	
Future is in God's Hands	7	9.3	6	9	0.06	2	4.9	5	8.9	6	13.3	
I do not know anything	1	1.3	3	4.5	1.1	1	2.4	3	5.4	0	0	
I plan for my future	67	89.3	58	86.6	0.4	38	92.7	48	85.7	39	86.7	
Total	75	100	67	100		41	100	56	100	45	100	

Under the fierce competition between the capitalist countries and the developing countries, there is no place for dependence under "an international classification of work"

based on developing capitalism and changing it into the phase of the imperial monopolistic system (Gomaa et al., 1993: 158-159).

1.4. Job Opportunities and Free Economy

The study findings stated in **Table (5)** show substantial differences with statistical significance at the 0.005 level at least among the study sample groups on their plans to join the (Formal and Informal) labor market. The percentages stated in the indicator of "Self Employment" got higher recording 71.6% for the urban sector versus 53.4% for the rural sector, whereas the three economic standards (high, intermediate and low) recorded percentages of 68.4%, 62.5% and 59% respectively.

The study findings show that the youth make the priorities of joining the labor market according to compliance and agreement with the world capitalism and according to the structural adjustment programs Egypt has launched since 1991. Egypt has made several substantial changes for 19 years to set up free economy. It is worthy to mention that the relative change in the conditions has been connected with the change of the values system as for the youth that they adopt values agreeing with the free economy (EHDR, 2010: 63-64), a matter that prepares the youth with different classes and geographical locations to adopt the method of labor work activation policies. (United Nations, 2005)

Table 5: Significance of differences among the study sample members with regard to their plans for their economic responsibilities according to the rural-urban differences and the social class differences (DF = 3)

Pattern of the economic responsibility	Rural - Urban Differences				x ² Level of significance	Social Class						x ² Level of significance
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Governmental work	14	20.9	8	13.8	0.005	9	23.7	6	12.5	7	17.9	0.004
Work in investment institutions	3	4.5	11	19		3	7.9	6	12.5	5	12.8	
Self-employment	48	71.6	31	53.4		26	68.4	30	62.5	23	59	
Immigration (working abroad)	2	3	8	13.8		0	0	6	12.5	4	10.3	
Total	67	100	58	100		38	100	48	100	39	100	

1.5. The Economic Responsibility of the Youth and the Mechanisms of Structural Adjustment:

The indicators of **Table (6)** show an increase in the percentages of the choice of the "micro enterprises" indicator by the study sample groups, recording 70.8% for the urban sector versus 74.2% for the rural sector, whereas the economic standards recorded 85.8% for the high standard, 66.7% for the intermediate standard and 69.6% for the low standard, recording substantial differences with statistical significance at the 0.004 level. The other indicators recorded a drop in percentages.

Table 6: Significance of differences among the study sample members according to their choice of self-employment categories according to rural-urban and social class differences (N=79 persons from Table (5) have chosen self-employment)

Self-employment categories	Rural - Urban Differences				x ² Level of significance	Social class						x ² Level of significance
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	No	%	
Micro enterprises	34	77.8	23	74.2	0.3	21	85.5	20	66.7	16	69.6	0.004
Working with one's father	4	8.3	3	9.7	0.2	1	3.8	4	13.3	2	8.7	
Journalist	8	16.7	4	12.9	0.6	2	7.7	6	20	4	17.4	
Trade	1	2.1	0	0	0.8	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	
Contractor	1	2.1	0	0	0.8	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	
Lawyer	0	0	1	3.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	48	100	31	100		26	100	30	100	23	100	

Such differences among the study sample groups refer to reasons; the structural changes that the Egyptian economy has undergone to cope with the development of the world capitalism and "strict division of work" forcing it to carry out the agenda of the active labor market policies which are new for the employment culture in the Egyptian society; accordingly, a political resolution was issued to establish the Social Fund for Development (SFD) at the beginning of the 1990s. The SFD is considered a mechanism of the active labor market policies (Bechterman, Olives and Dar, 2004). It is worthy to mention that the SFD programs aim at offering soft loans to the unemployed youth and the poor families. The SFD policy seeks to fight poverty and social marginalization of

some classes and prepare the youth and train them technologically and professionally. The SFD is one of institutions specialized in social protection as an activated safety system in the countries which suffered a lot due to the economic reform programs such as developing countries (Nissanke and Thorbecke, 2010: 801)

1.5.1 "Micro Enterprises" Between Productivity and Consumption:

The findings of **Table (7)** show different orientations towards the "micro enterprises" pattern by the study sample to join the labor market. However, the percentages do not show differences with statistical significance among the study sample youth, as most of them chose to work in the field of consumptive enterprises (such as computers and mobiles) recording 60.8% for the rural sector versus 44.1% for the urban. The other percentages went to choices of productive enterprises including land reclamation, livestock breeding and chicken breeding.

Table 7: Significance of differences regarding the attitudes of the study sample according to the choice of their micro enterprises fields in accordance with the rural-urban differences and the social class differences

Fields of micro enterprises	Rural - Urban Differences				x ² Level of significance	Social class						x ² Level of significance
	Urban		Rural			High		Medium		Low		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Say no word	6	17.6	2	8.7	0.9	1	4.8	5	25	2	12.5	0.6
Agricultural land reclamation	5	14.7	2	8.7	0.6	3	14.3	2	10	2	12.5	0.4
Livestock breeding	3	8.8	1	4.3	0.6	1	4.8	2	10	1	6.3	0.6
Chicken breeding	4	11.8	3	13	0.1	4	19	1	5	2	12.5	0.2
Beehives	0	0	1	4.3	1.2	0	0	0	0	1	6.3	0.1
Computer	8	23.5	9	39.1	1.2	7	33.3	4	20	6	37.5	0.2
Mobile sales	7	20.6	5	21.7	0.1	4	19	6	30	2	12.5	0.3
Trade	1	2.9	0	0	0.8	1	4.8	0	0	0	0	0.9
Total	43	100	23	100		21	100	20	100	16	100	

It is worthy to mention that the productive enterprises chosen by the youth is connected with the economic history of the Egyptian state as Egypt has been an agricultural society since the ancient Egyptian civilization. This refers to the fact that the Egyptians live on the two banks of "the River Nile". By doing so, the youth revive our productive principles, which are considered the pillars of our national economy. The young people's choice of the consumptive enterprises refers to the mechanisms of the international dominance over the destinies of the developing countries through fields of internationalizing capitalism (Gindling, 2010: 908-909). One of these fields is the consumptive culture characterized by several branches at the media,

social, educational and economic levels (Abd El Qader, 2010: 10-15). Through these fields, the economies of the developed countries are incorporated with those of the developing countries through the multinational companies which promote and market their products for the sake of the central countries. (Milanovic, 2007: 4-9) The task of these companies centers on transporting the riches of more than 120 semi-capitalist poor economies in the third world countries to less than twenty central countries. (Biomy, 2005: 197-198)

2. Challenges and Risks

The findings of Tables (8) and (9) show the challenges and the obstacles the youth face in the field of "self-employment" and setting up "micro enterprises." These challenges are defined in two dimensions; the first tackles the objective factors represented in the state policies and their procedures to delimit unemployment and rates of poverty among the youth revealing inequality of opportunities and marginalization of social equity and the influence of the international inequality on establishing the national class difference. The self dimension tackles the cultural factors related to the youth, a matter that is confirmed by the Independent Samples T-test.

2.1. The State Policies and Shortage of Procedures:

The findings of the Post-Hoc Tests stated in Table (9) underline a difference among the study sample groups shown by the indicators of Table (8) and approved by "ANOVA" Test recording statistical significance differences at the 0.001 level at least between the low economic standard and the high and intermediate economic standards showing social discrimination in favor of the high and intermediate economic standards with regard to the procedural policies applied by the SFD, conditions for getting loans from the banks, bad official procedures to get licenses for the enterprises, absence of the governmental and institutional support, shortage of the tax policies and their role in standing in the way of the youth enterprises, lack of channels for marketing youth enterprises products and absence of the technical advisor supposed to be provided by the government, a matter that can be explained as follows:

2.1.1. Class Inequality and Loans:

ANOVA Test shows a difference among the study sample groups on the standards of borrowing; the first tackles the relation between the low class and the high and intermediate economic classes proving differences with statistical significance at the 0.01 level at least in favor of the high and intermediate economic standards. The second difference among the study sample groups is between the intermediate class and the high one, recording differences with statistical significance at the 0.002 level at least in favor of the high class, a matter that emphasizes the

absence among the youth which is done according to class classification. Thus, the poor and marginalized classes miss the production principles and governmental support with regard to borrowing.

Egypt has adopted the market policy, due to the world powers being one power dominating the destinies of the peoples through an international new system supporting the abolishment of borders between countries (Harrison and McMillan, 2007: 124-125) to create international nationality that supports the policies followed by the powers controlling the economic and political processes and other walks of life, which are always in favor of the social classes having economic and political abilities and social legality (Biomy, 2005: 198).

Table 8: Differences significance of the attitudes of the study sample regarding the obstacles they face in their Self-employment according to the rural-urban differences (One-Description)

One way Description Obstacles	Urban			Rural			T- for equality of Means		
	N	Mean	S T d. Description	N	Mean	S T d. Description	Sig.(2- tailed)	Df	T
Conditions for getting loans from the banks	75	2.43	0.72	67	2.34	0.71	0.489	140	-0.69
Absence of equality of opportunities on getting loans from the Social Fund	75	2.35	0.67	67	2.3	0.70	0.675	140	-0.40
Absence of social equality	75	2.20	0.84	67	2.61	0.60	0.001	134.0	3.39
Bad official procedures with regard to getting	75	2.48	0.70	67	2.60	0.63	0.301	140	1.04

licenses for the enterprises									
Absence of planning before launching the project	75	2.20	0.79	67	2.21	0.73	0.944	140	0.07
Not providing channels for marketing the project products	75	2.44	0.67	67	2.52	0.61	0.476	138.6	0.72
Absence of governmental and institutional support to the young people's enterprises	75	2.47	0.70	67	2.51	0.70	0.731	140	0.34
Absence of market culture as for the youth	75	2.55	0.76	67	2.69	0.53	0.201	132.4	1.29
The educational product does not meet the requirements of the labor market	75	2.33	0.70	67	2.50	0.54	0.560	140	-0.58
Absence of training culture as for the youth	75	2.34	0.75	67	2.54	0.62	0.501	140	0.68
Absence of tax policy suitable for the young people's enterprises	75	2.36	0.76	67	2.28	0.79	0.041	123.8	-2.07
Taxes and other financial prevent the youth from setting up enterprises	75	2.49	0.69	67	2.57	0.61	0.675	140	0.42
Absence of incorporeal support from the side of those around the youth	75	2.80	0.46	67	2.61	0.61	0.495	140	0.68
Absence of free work culture as for the Egyptian family	75	2.37	0.65	67	2.42	0.61	0.519	139.7	0.65
Conflict between the capitalists and the youth	75	2.43	0.72	67	2.51	0.68	0.901	140	0.12
Absence of the role of the technical advisor supposed to be offered by the government	75	2.44	0.68	67	2.51	0.56	0.091	139	1.70

The increase of social discrimination from which the social marginalized classes suffer is the outcome of the unequal economic relations between the central countries and the edge countries, a matter that badly affects the conditions of the social classes. (Nissanke and Thorbecke, 2010: 798-799)

Principles of distributive justice apply irrespective of national borders directly and primarily to the global community of world citizens at large, the aim being that each citizen receives his or her due share of global wealth as determined by a global conception of justice. (Hill and Rapp, 2009: 39).

2.1.2. Lack of Channels for Marketing the Enterprises:

The indicators of Tables (8) and (9) emphasize that the young people lack a mechanism for marketing their products, that the SFD police is unable to market the products, and that the markets established are not influential due to the absence of propaganda necessary for such markets. The differences between the rural sector and the urban one record with significance level equaling 0.01, a matter that affirms that the procedures adopted by the government are short, which refers to the non-application of active labor market mechanisms including marketing and irregular labor, a matter that affects the minimum limit of wages discussed by many studies. (Neumark and Wascher, 2004: 225)

Table 9: Differences significance and source of difference between the social economic standards regarding the most outstanding obstacles (Nova scale)

Significance	Mean Difference (I-J)	Socioeconomic standard (j)	Socioeconomic standard (i)	Dependent variable
0.663 0.010	- 0.06 0.48	Medium 2 High 3	Low 1	Absence of equality of opportunities on getting loans from the Social Fund
0.002	0.48	High 3	Medium 2	
0.462 0.017	- 0.08 - 0.20	Medium 2 High 3	Low 1	Absence of training culture
0.070	- 0.20	High 3	Medium 2	

2.2. Absence of Training Culture in the Egyptian Society:

The difference indicator among the study sample groups shows substantial differences at the level of the rural and urban sectors and the economic standards for the benefit of the high economic standard and the urban sector with a significance level equals 0.01. The second difference underlines differences between the intermediate economic standard and the high one for the benefit of the latter. This means that there is an increase in awareness of self development according to the class dimension, a matter that affirms the classification of the Egyptian society according to classes in addition to the ideological confusion of the governmental institutions that have failed to hold the transitory change into the free labor market culture. In addition, it no longer has mechanisms to activate and enable the youth to get job opportunities. There are other reasons related to the value system of the Egyptian society which lacks the culture of training for two reasons; low

levels of awareness of self value as for a lot of the low classes affiliates and the dominance of income poverty and human poverty and the failure of these classes to meet their basic needs, a matter that classifies them as "socially poor".

3. The Targeted Reform of Policies

The findings of **Table (10)** shows agreement of the study sample groups on their vision of reforming the shortages of the policies of activating the labor market. They offer some considerations including the realization of social equity on getting loans from the banks and the facilitation of the borrowing procedures. This cannot be realized without establishing a bank to be responsible for applying the active labor market policies and be responsible along with the youth for preparing the feasibility studies through a technical advisor following up the enterprises over their preparation and implementation stages within fixed periods of time. The study sample stresses on the importance of providing ways to train the youth and supplying channels for marketing their products.

Table 10: Differences significance of the attitudes of the study sample regarding their vision on reforming the shortcomings of the policies according to the rural-urban differences (One-Description)

One way description Vision of the youth on reforming policies shortcomings	Urban			Rural			T- for equality of Means		
	N	Mean	S T d. Description	N	Mean	S T d. Description	Sig. (2-tailed)	DF	T
Achieving social equity and equality of opportunities	75	2.49	0.67	67	2.50	0.68	0.066	140	1.18
Providing a technical advisor to renew the project growth for the youth	75	2.49	0.69	67	2.67	0.56	0.241	136.6	1.90
Facilitating the legal procedures	75	2.40	0.74	67	2.61	0.63	0.060	125.7	2.49
Relieving the legal burdens	75	2.69	0.57	67	2.58	0.55	0.014	140	0.66
Facilitating the procedures of getting loans from the banks	75	2.56	0.66	67	2.75	0.50	0.511	139.6	1.55
Establishing channels for marketing	75	2.59	0.68	67	2.82	0.42	0.009	135.1	2.66
Estimating the enterprises over long periods	75	2.51	0.69	67	2.58	0.68	0.293	140	1.06
Providing places for setting up the enterprises	75	2.59	0.57	67	2.73	0.45	0.008	130	2.40

CONCLUSION

This study aims at recognizing the young Egyptians' orientations towards their economic responsibility and methods to join the labor market through reviewing the job opportunities that are available for them and concerned with the human capital and the obstacles preventing them from getting a job opportunity. It is worthy to mention that the challenges are displayed in light of the "world system" perspective. The study is based on the social survey method applied to a sample of 142 students from eleven governmental universities representing the rural sector and the urban one in the Egyptian society. The study also uses the comparative method in displaying and analyzing the data according to the class differences and the rural/urban differences using SPSS. The data were collected using a questionnaire, an attitude scale and a group interview. In explaining their findings, the study depends on the "world system" perspective and the "human capital". The study findings show the young people's awareness of the free labor market mechanisms. Also, the findings underline the study sample being influenced by the international classification of the labor market. In addition, the findings show the young people's choice of two types of enterprises; a national productive type and a western consumptive one.

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